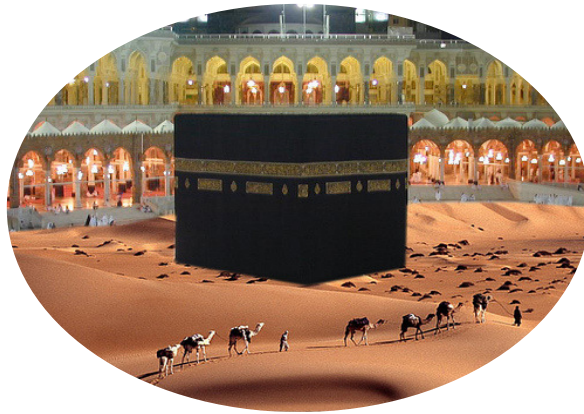


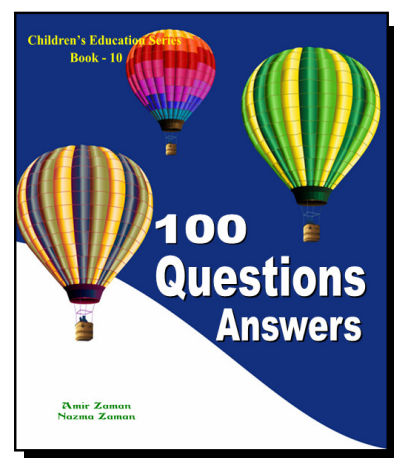
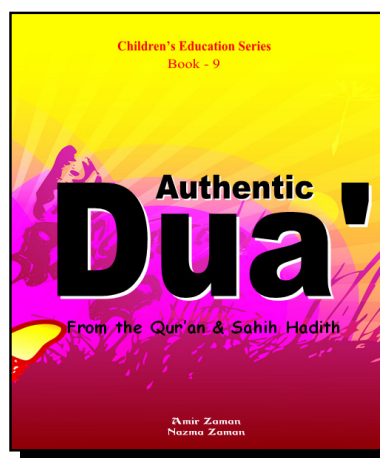
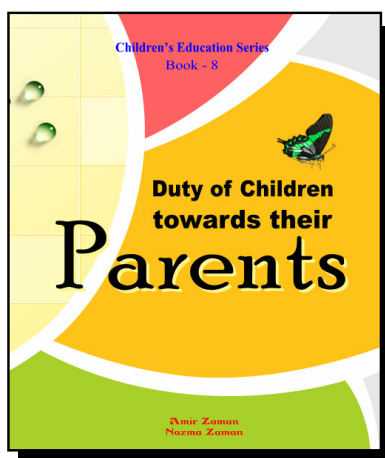
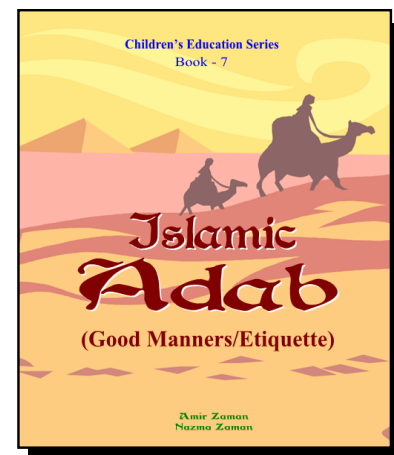
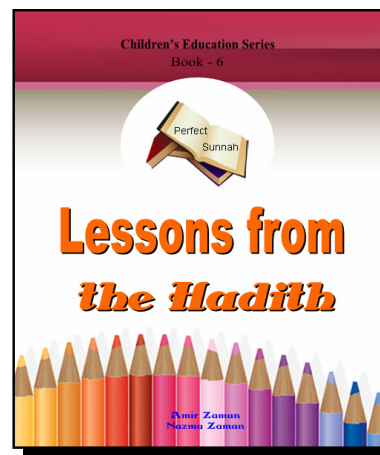
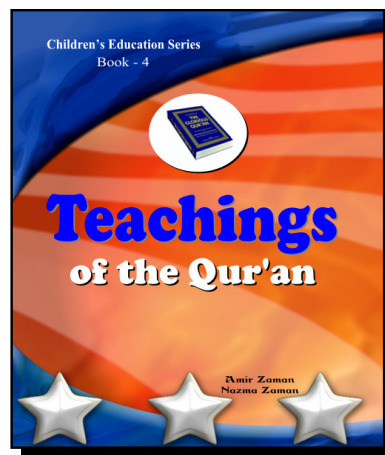
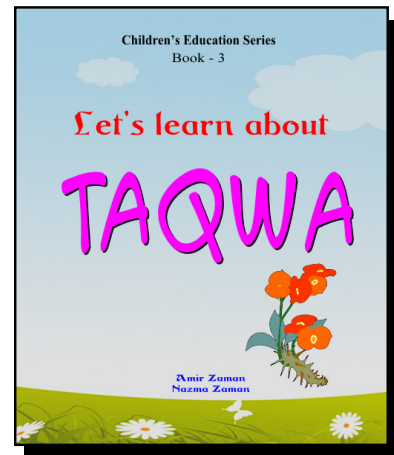
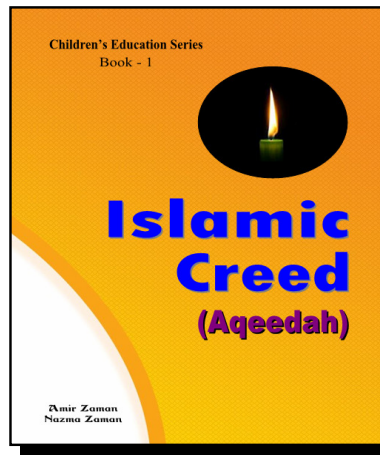
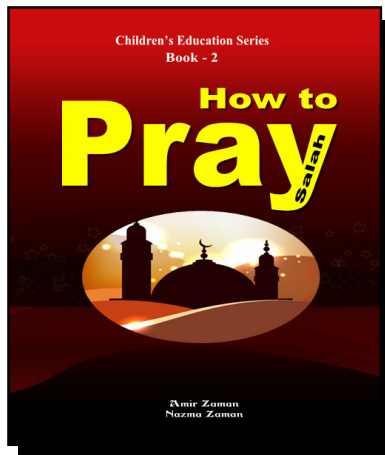
Children's Education Series  
Book - 5



A Short Biography of  
**Prophet Muhammad**  
*(Blessings and peace be upon him)*

Amir Zaman  
Nazma Zaman

# Children Education Series - Book 1 to 10



*"Assalamu-Alaikum" Peace be upon you*

**Amir Zaman**

**Nazma Zaman**

Email: [amiraway@hotmail.com](mailto:amiraway@hotmail.com)

[www.themessagecanada.com](http://www.themessagecanada.com)

1<sup>st</sup> Edition: July 2012

All Rights Reserved ©

Price: \$2



**Published by**  
**Institute of Social Engineering, Canada**  
[www.themessagecanada.com](http://www.themessagecanada.com)

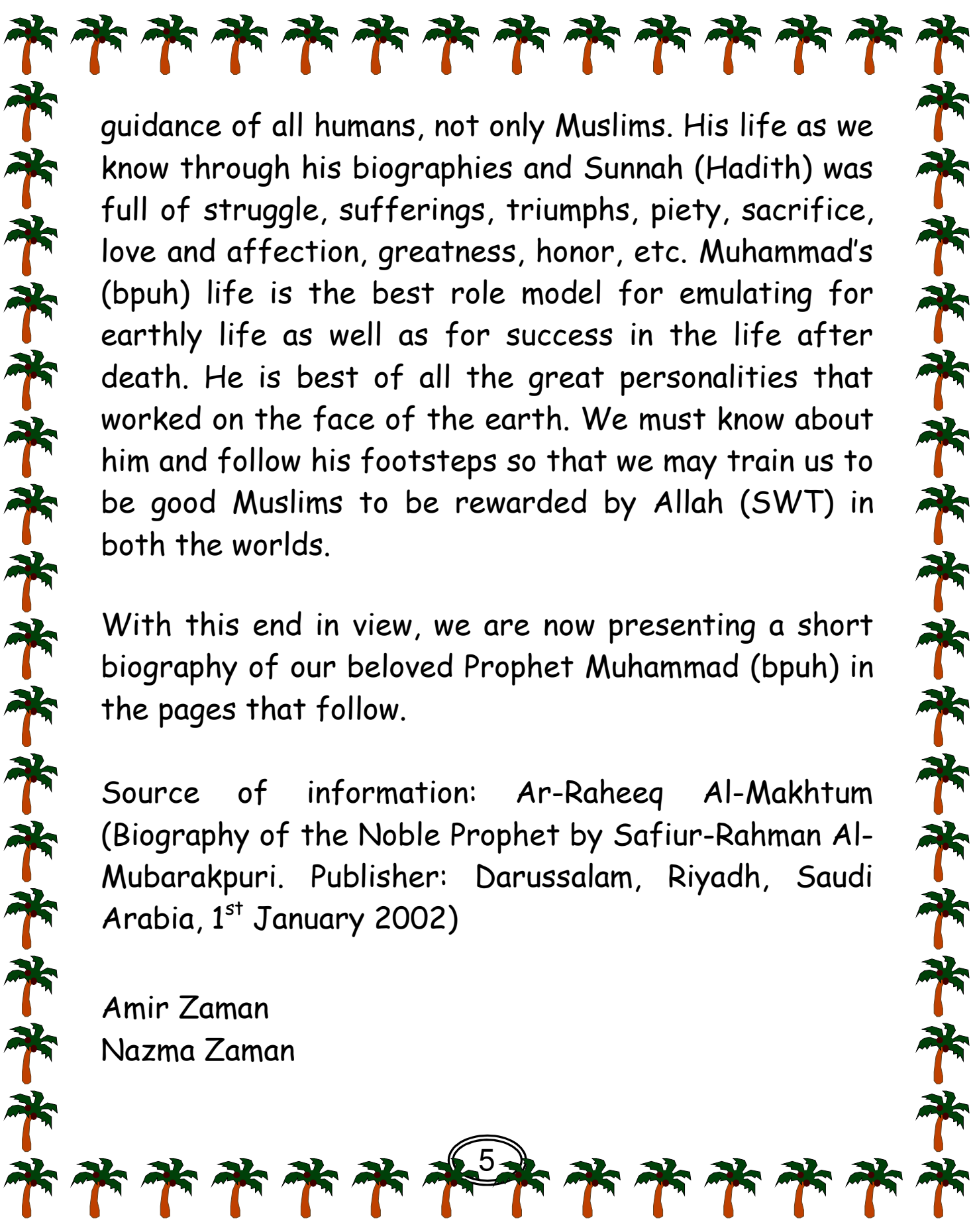
# Preface

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Muslims all over the world follow the religion of Islam (Deen-i-Islam). Islam is the religion chosen by Allah (SWT) and no other religion is acceptable to Allah (SWT).

The religion of Islam as we know it and follow, was propagated, on the commands and guidance of Allah (through the Holy Qur'an), by His last Prophet and Messenger, Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him).

Muhammad (bpuh) was born in Mecca (now in Saudi Arabia) in 571 C.E. He was an honest and righteous person respected by all in his society. Allah bestowed Prophethood on him in 610 C.E. and he (Muhammad) struggled very hard for 23 years until his death in Medina in 632 C.E. to establish the religion of Islam. The holy Qur'an we read now for guidance in all matters of our life was revealed by Allah on Muhammad (bpuh) through the angel Gabriel for

A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 14 palm trees along the top edge, 14 along the bottom edge, and 14 along each of the two side edges, for a total of 56 palm trees.

guidance of all humans, not only Muslims. His life as we know through his biographies and Sunnah (Hadith) was full of struggle, sufferings, triumphs, piety, sacrifice, love and affection, greatness, honor, etc. Muhammad's (bpuh) life is the best role model for emulating for earthly life as well as for success in the life after death. He is best of all the great personalities that worked on the face of the earth. We must know about him and follow his footsteps so that we may train us to be good Muslims to be rewarded by Allah (SWT) in both the worlds.

With this end in view, we are now presenting a short biography of our beloved Prophet Muhammad (bpuh) in the pages that follow.

Source of information: Ar-Raheeq Al-Makhtum (Biography of the Noble Prophet by Safiur-Rahman Al-Mubarakpuri. Publisher: Darussalam, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1<sup>st</sup> January 2002)

Amir Zaman  
Nazma Zaman



## Grand Father: Abdul Muttalib. His 10 sons

The family of Prophet Muhammad (Allah's blessings and peace be upon him) is called the Hashemite family after his grandfather Hashim bin 'Abd Manaf. When Abdul Muttalib reached the age of boyhood, his uncle Al-Muttalib heard of him and went to Madinah to bring him to Makkah. When he saw him, tears filled his eyes and rolled down his cheeks, he embraced him and took him on his camel. The boy, however, abstained from going with him to Makkah until he took his mother's consent. Al-Muttalib asked her to send the boy with him to Makkah, but she refused. He managed to convince her saying: "Your son is going to Makkah to restore his father's authority, and to live in the vicinity of the Sacred House." There in Makkah, people wondered at seeing Abdul Muttalib, and they considered him the slave of Muttalib. Al Muttalib said: "He is my nephew, the son on my brother Hashim." The boy was brought up in Al Muttalib's house.

His grandfather Abdul Muttalib had 10 sons, namely, Al-Harith, Az-Zubair, Abu Talib, Hamzah, Abu Lahab, Al-Ghidaq, Maqwam, Safar, Al-Abbas, and Abdullah (Father of Muhammad, Blessings and peace be upon him).



## Birth

20/22 April, 571 C.E.: (9th Raby-al-awal) The Prophet Muhammad [bpuh] was born in Makkah on Monday morning. His father, Abdullah Ibn Abdul Muttalib, died two months before his birth.

His mother immediately sent someone to inform his grandfather Abdul Muttalib of the happy event. Happily he came to her, carried him to Al Kabah, prayed to Allah and thanked Him. Abdul Muttalib called the baby Muhammad, a name not then common among the Arabs. He circumcised him on his seventh day as was the custom of the Arabs.

The first woman who suckled him after his mother was Thuwaibah, the freed slave of Abu Lahab, with her son, Masruh. She had suckled Hamzah bin Abdul Muttalib before and later Abut Salamah bin Abdul Asad Al Makhzumi.



## Death of Mother

Prophet Muhammad's [bpuh] stayed with Halimah until he was six.

In respect of the memory of her late husband, Aminah decided to visit his grave in Yathrib (Madinah). She set out to cover a journey of 500 kilometers with her orphan boy, her father-in-law Abdul Muttalib, and a woman servant Umm Aiman. She spent a month there and then made her way back to Makkah. On the route, she suffered a severe illness and died in Abwa on the road between Makkah and Madinah.





## Death of Grandfather

When Muhammad [bpuh] was eight years old, his grandfather Abdul Muttalib passed away in Makkah. The charge of the Prophet [Blessings and Peace be upon him] now passed on to his uncle Abu Talib.

Abu Talib took the responsibility of his nephew in the best way. He put him with his children and preferred him to them. He singled the boy out with great respect and high esteem. Abu Talib remained for forty years cherishing his nephew and extending all possible protection and support to him.

His relations with the others were determined in the light of the treatment they showed to the Prophet (bpuh).

## A trade journey to Syria

At the age of twelve, Muhammad [bpuh] traveled to Syria along with his uncle Abu Talib on a trading mission.



## Marriage to Khadijah (RA)

When he returned to Makkah, Khadijah noticed, in her money, more profits and blessings than she used to. Her hireling also told her of Muhammad's good manners, honesty, deep thought, sincerity and faith. She realized that she homed at her target. Many prominent men had asked for her hand in marriage but she always spurned their advances. She disclosed her wish to her friend Nafisa, daughter of Maniya, who immediately went to Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and broke the good news to him. He agreed and requested his uncles to go to Khadijah's uncle and talk on this issue. Subsequently, they were married. The marriage contract was witnessed by Bani Hashim and the heads of Mudar. This took place after the Prophet's return from Syria. He gave her twenty camels as dowry. She was, then, forty years old and was considered as the best woman of her folk in lineage, fortune and wisdom. She was the first woman whom the Messenger of Allah (bpuh) married. He did not get married to any other until she had died.

Khadijah bore all his children, except Ibrahim: Al-Qasim, Zainab, Ruqaiyah, Umm Kulthum, Fatimah and 'Abdullah who was called Taiyib and Tahir. All his sons died in their childhood and all the daughters except Fatimah died during his lifetime. Fatimah died six months after his death. All his daughters witnessed Islam, embraced it, and emigrated to Madinah.

## Sons and Daughters

The Prophet Muhammad [bpuh] and Khadijah (RA) had 4 daughters (Zainab, Ruqaiyah, Umm Kulthum & Fatimah (RA) and 2 sons (Qasim & Abdullah). Sadly, both sons died very young.



## Gabriel brings down the Revelation (1st Time)

When Prophet Muhammad [bpuh] reached the age of 40, Angel Gabriel (Jibreel) came to him from God in the cave of Hira with the first revelation of the Holy Qur'an on the 21st. Ramadan at night with Surah Alaq, ayat 1-3.

*"Read! In the Name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists), has created man from a clot (a piece of thick coagulated blood). Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous." [96:1-3]*

The Prophet started to profess Islam (secretly) to the Makkans who were idol worshippers. The Makkan leaders did not like it. They started persecuting the new Muslims.



أَقْرَأْ بِأَسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي  
خَلَقَ (١) خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ  
مِنْ عَلَقٍ (٢) أَقْرَأْ  
وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ (٣) الَّذِي  
عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (٤)



## The Early Converts to Islam

Khadijah, the Prophet's wife, was the first to enter the fold of Islam followed by his freed slave Zaid bin Harithah, his cousin, 'Ali bin Abi Talib, who had been living with him since his early childhood, and next came his intimate friend Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (Abu Bakr the truth verifier). He invited whomever he had confidence in to Islam, such as 'Uthman bin 'Affan Al-Umawi, Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam Al-Asadi, 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Awf, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas, Az-Zuhri and Talhah bin 'Ubaidullah At- Tamimy. Those eight men constituted the forerunners and more specifically the vanguard of the new faith in Arabia. Among the early Muslims were Bilal bin Rabah (the Abyssinian), Abu 'Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah from Bani Harith bin Fahr (the most trustworthy of the Muslim Nation), Abu Salamah bin 'Abd Al-Asad, Al-Arqam bin Abi Al-Arqam from the tribe of Makhzum, 'Uthman bin Maz'un and his two brothers Qudama and 'Abdullah, 'Ubaidah bin Al-Harith bin Al-Muttalib bin 'Abd Munaf, Sa'id bin Zaid Al-'Adawi and his wife Fatimah - daughter of Al-Khattab (the sister of 'Umar bin Al-Khattab), Khabbab bin Al-Aratt, 'Abdullâh bin Mas'ud Al-Hadhali and many others. These were the Muslim predecessors. They belonged to various sects of Quraish. Ibn Hisham, a biographer of the Prophet, counted them to be more than forty.

## 1<sup>st</sup> Migration to Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

The series of persecutions started late in the fourth year of Prophethood, slowly at first, but steadily accelerated and worsened day by day and month by month until the situation got so extremely grave and no longer tolerable that in the middle of the fifth year, the Muslims began to seriously think of feasible ways liable to avert the painful tortures meted out to them.

In Rajab of the fifth year of Prophethood, a group of twelve men and four women left for Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Among the emigrants were 'Uthman bin 'Affan and his wife Ruqaiyah [the daughter of the Prophet (bpuh)]. With respect to these two emigrants, the Prophet (bpuh) said:

"They are the first people to migrate in the cause of Allah after Abraham and Lot (peace be upon them)."

## Social Boycott

Four events of special significance occurred within less than four weeks — the conversion of Hamzah, the conversion of 'Umar, Muhammad's (Peace be upon him) refusal to negotiate any sort of compromise and then the pact drawn up between Banu Muttalib and Banu Hashim to immunize Muhammad (Peace be upon him) and shield him against any treacherous attempt to kill him. The polytheists were baffled and at a loss as to what course they would follow to rid themselves of this obstinate and relentless obstacle that had appeared to shatter to pieces their whole tradition of life. They had already been aware that if they killed Muhammad (Peace be upon him) the blood would surely flow profusely in the valleys of Makkah and they would certainly be exterminated. Taking this dreadful prospect into consideration, they grudgingly resorted to a different iniquitous courses that would not imply murder.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 12 palm trees in each of the four horizontal rows and 12 in each of the two vertical columns on the sides.

## Three years in the Valley Shi'b of Abu Talib

The pagans of Makkah held a meeting in a place called Wadi Al-Muhassab, and formed a confederation hostile to both Bani Hashim and Bani Al-Muttalib. They decided not to have any business dealings with them nor any sort of inter-marriage. Social relations, visits and even verbal contacts with Muhammad (bpuh) and his supporters would discontinue until the Prophet (bpuh) was given up to them to be killed. The articles of their proclamation, which had provided for merciless measures against Bani Hashim, were committed to writing by an idolater, Bagheed bin 'Amir bin Hashim and then suspended in Al-Ka'bah.

Abu Talib wisely and quietly took stock of the situation and decided to withdraw to a valley on the eastern outskirts of Makkah (Shi'b of Abu Talib). After three years of blockade, in Muharram, the tenth year of Muhammad's mission, the pact was broken. Al-Mut'im went to the Ka'bah to see the parchment and there he did discover that it was eaten away by ants and nothing was left save the part bearing (in the Name of Allah).

The proclamation was thus abrogated, and Muhammad (bpuh) and the other people were permitted to leave Ash-Shi'b and return home.



# The year of Grief

## Abu Talib's death

In Rajab, the tenth year of the Prophethood, Abu Talib fell ill and passed away, six months after leaving the confinement at Ash-Shi'b. In another version, Abu Talib breathed his last in Ramadan, three days prior to the death of Khadijah (May Allah be pleased with her).

## Khadijah passes away to the mercy of Allah

Only two months after the death of his uncle, did the Messenger of Allah (bpuh) experience another great personal loss viz., the Mother of believers, his wife Khadijah, passed away in Ramadan of the tenth year of his Prophethood, when she was sixty-five years old, and he was fifty. Khadijah was in fact a blessing of Allah for the Prophet (bpuh). She, for twenty five years, shared with him the toils and trials of life, especially in the first ten years of his ministry of Prophethood.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 14 palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and 10 palm trees along each of the left and right edges.

## Visit to Taif

In Shawwal (in the last of May or in the beginning of June 619 C.E.), ten years after receiving his mission from his Lord, the Prophet (bpuh) set out towards At-Taif, about 60 kilometres from Makkah, in the company of his freed slave Zaid bin Haritha inviting people to Islam. But contrary to his expectations, the general atmosphere was terribly hostile. He approached the family of 'Umair, who were reckoned amongst the nobility of the town. But, to his disappointment, all of them turned deaf ear to his message and used abusive language as regards the noble cause he had been striving for. He was stoned and was bleeding from head to toe.

For ten days he stayed there delivering his message to several people, one after another, but all to no purpose. Heart-broken and depressed, Muhammad (bpuh) set out on the way back to Makkah. When he reached Qarn Al-Manazil, Allah, the Almighty sent him angel Gabriel together with the angel of mountains. The latter asked the Prophet (Peace be upon him) for permission to bury Ta'if between two mountains. But

Prophet (bpuh) said: "No, I hope that Allah will let them beget children who will worship Allah Alone, and will worship none besides Him." (Shahih Bukhari and Shahih Muslim).

Allah's Messenger (bpuh) was then refreshed and his heart was set at rest in the light of that invisible Divinely provided aid. He proceeded to Wadi Nakhlah where he stayed for a few days. During his stay there, Allah sent him a company of jinns who listened to him reciting the Noble Qur'an.



## Isra and Miraj

Isra and Miraj (The night Journey to Jerusalem and the Ascent to the 7th Heaven) took place. The Prophet (bpuh) was taken from Makkah to Jerusalem (Temple Mount) on a horse-like creature with wings, called Buraq, brought to him by the Angel Gabriel. From the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, the Prophet [Blessings and Peace be upon him], accompanied by Gabriel, went up to the Seven Heavens and came into the Divine Presence.

Prophet Muhammad (bpuh) saw Gabriel in his real appearance twice: once on earth, and once at Sidratul Muntaha (Night Journey and Ascension). (Sahih Bukhari). Also the Prophet (bpuh) saw two manifest rivers, the Nile and the Euphrates - and two hidden ones. He had the opportunity to see Malik, the keeper of Hell, with a cheerless frowning face. He saw Paradise and the Fire. He saw those who unjustly consume the property of orphans.





## The Emigration of the Prophet

A plot was hatched in Makkah to kill the Prophet [bpuh]. To save his life, the Prophet [bpuh] went away to Madinah, which marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar known as Hijrah (12th or 13th Sept. 622 C.E.). The Prophet (Blessings and Peace be upon him) received a warm welcome from the people of Madinah.

Change of Qiblah: The prophet and his followers used to face Jerusalem while (praying to Allah daily.) Jerusalem was their Qiblah (direction) for prayers. Change of Qiblah from al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem to the Kabah in Makkah. Fasting (Siyam) enjoined on the believers.



## The Battle of Badr

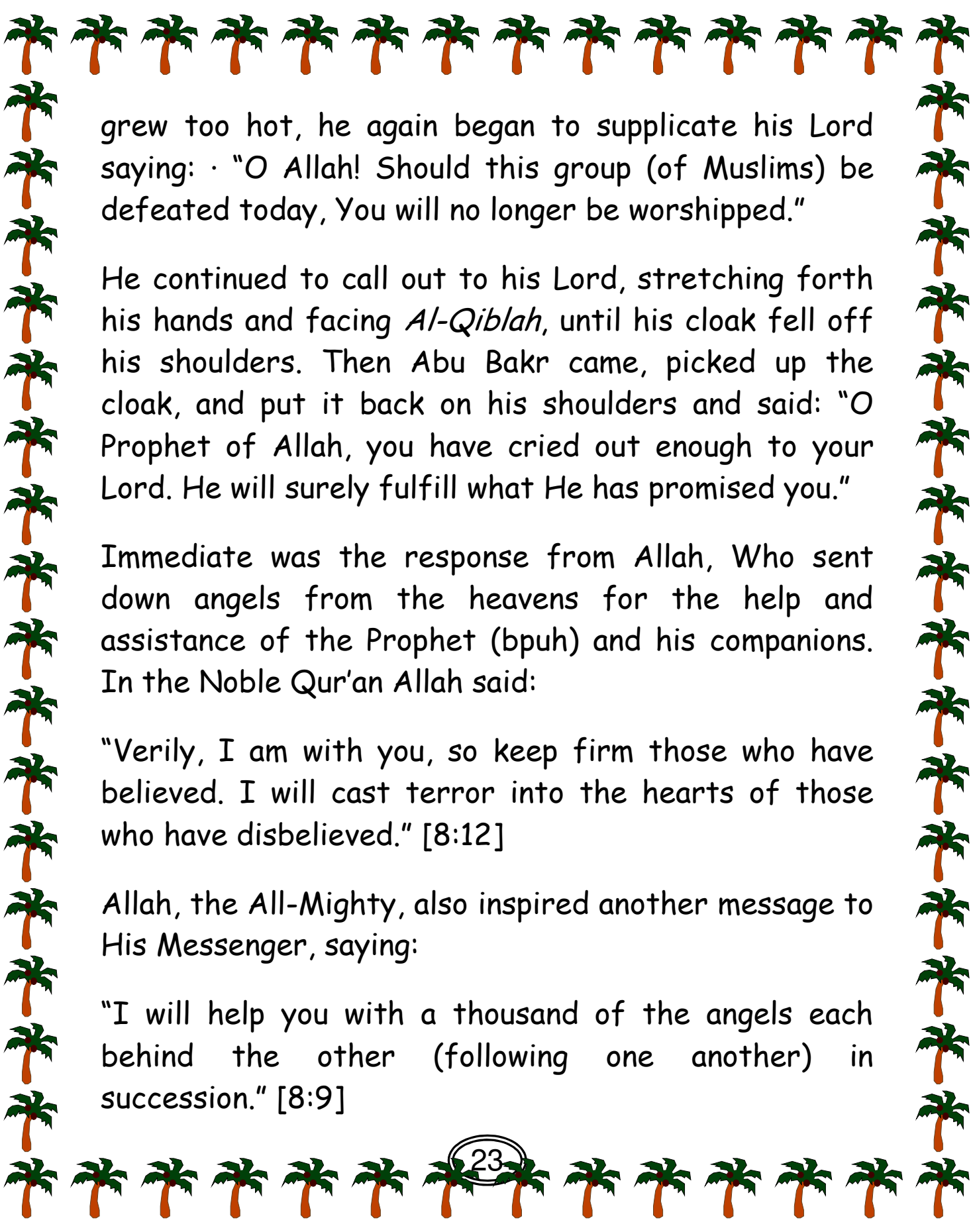
(17 Ramadan, 2 A.H.): 1300 strong army of Makkans came all the way to Madinah to attack the 313-317 Muslims soldiers. An outnumbered Muslim army defeated them at Badr near Madinah. The great tyrant Abu Jahl was killed. In this battle, 14 Muslims soldiers were killed & 70 Polytheists were killed.

The battle of Badr is the first decisive battle in the history of Islam.

The Muslim army was made up of 300-317 men, 82-86 Emigrants, 61 from Aws and 170 from Khazraj. They were not well-equipped nor adequately prepared. They had only two horses belonging to Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwam and Al-Miqdad bin Al-Aswad Al-Kindi, 70 camels, one for two or three men to ride alternatively.

The Prophet (bpuh) used to pray to his Lord ceaselessly persistently day and night to come to their succor. When the fierce engagement





grew too hot, he again began to supplicate his Lord saying: · "O Allah! Should this group (of Muslims) be defeated today, You will no longer be worshipped."

He continued to call out to his Lord, stretching forth his hands and facing *Al-Qiblah*, until his cloak fell off his shoulders. Then Abu Bakr came, picked up the cloak, and put it back on his shoulders and said: "O Prophet of Allah, you have cried out enough to your Lord. He will surely fulfill what He has promised you."

Immediate was the response from Allah, Who sent down angels from the heavens for the help and assistance of the Prophet (bpuh) and his companions. In the Noble Qur'an Allah said:

"Verily, I am with you, so keep firm those who have believed. I will cast terror into the hearts of those who have disbelieved." [8:12]

Allah, the All-Mighty, also inspired another message to His Messenger, saying:

"I will help you with a thousand of the angels each behind the other (following one another) in succession." [8:9]

## Fasting made obligatory

Fasting in Ramadan was established as an obligatory observance in the year 2 A.H., appended by the duty imposed upon Muslims of paying *Zakat* (poor-due) in order to alleviate the burden of the needy Emigrants.





## The Battle of Uhud

(7 Shawwal, 3 A.H.): The Muslims were defeated at Uhud outside Madinah. The Prophet [bpuh] himself was wounded and one of his teeth broken. 70 Sahaba including his uncle Hamza (RA) were killed in this battle.

The Prophet (bpuh) divided his army into three battalions: 1. Al-Muhajireen, 2. Al-Ansari-Aws, and 3. Al-Ansari-Khazraj. The army consisted of a thousand fighters; a hundred of them armored; another fifty horsemen.

He appointed Ibn Umm Maktum to lead the people in prayer in Madinah. Departure was announced and the army moved northwards with the two (Sa'd bin Mu'adh and Sa'd bin 'Ubadah), who were armored, running in front of the army.

Upon passing along Al-Wada' mountain trail he saw a well-armed battalion, which were detached from the main body of the army.

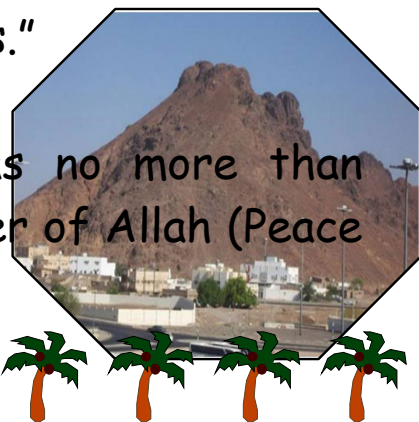
### **Passing the night between Uhud and Madinah:**

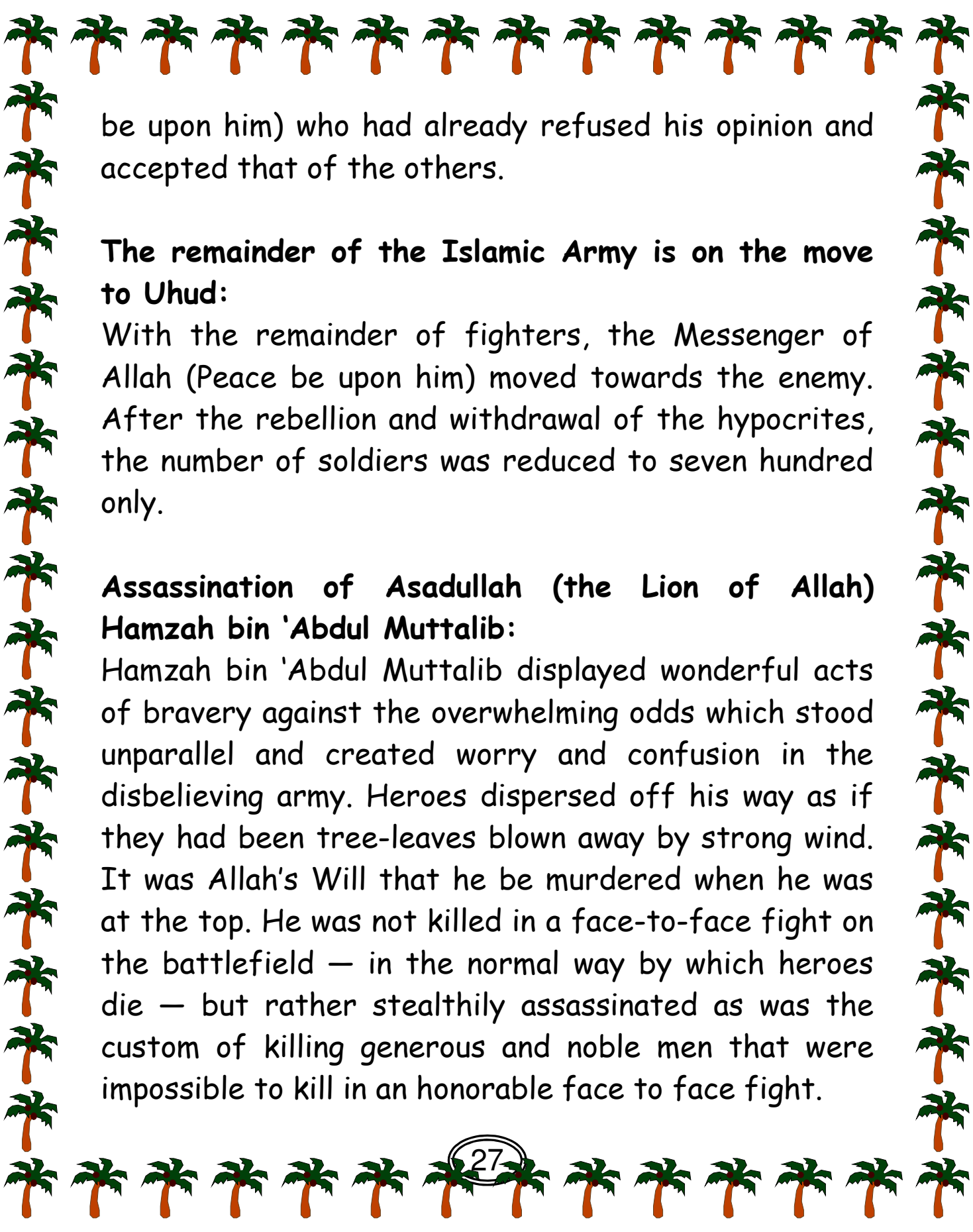
As night fell upon them there, they performed both the sunset and the evening prayers and spent the night there as well. Fifty people were chosen to guard the camp and go round it. Muhammad bin Maslama Al-Ansari, the hero of the brigade of Ka'b bin Al-Ashraf, was in charge of the guards. Whereas Dhakwan bin 'Abd Qais undertook the responsibility of guarding the Prophet (bpuh), in particular.

### **The rebellion of 'Abdallah bin Ubai and his followers:**

At the end of the night and just before it was daybreak, the Prophet (Peace be upon him) moved and when he got to Ash-Shawt, he observed the dawn prayer. There he was close enough to the enemy that they could see one another. It was there that 'Abdullah bin Ubai — the hypocrite — rebelled against the Muslims. One-third of the army withdrew with him — that is to say three hundred fighters. He said, "We do not know why we shall kill ourselves."

He claimed that his withdrawal was no more than showing protest against the Messenger of Allah (Peace





be upon him) who had already refused his opinion and accepted that of the others.

**The remainder of the Islamic Army is on the move to Uhud:**

With the remainder of fighters, the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) moved towards the enemy. After the rebellion and withdrawal of the hypocrites, the number of soldiers was reduced to seven hundred only.

**Assassination of Asadullah (the Lion of Allah) Hamzah bin 'Abdul Muttalib:**

Hamzah bin 'Abdul Muttalib displayed wonderful acts of bravery against the overwhelming odds which stood unparallel and created worry and confusion in the disbelieving army. Heroes dispersed off his way as if they had been tree-leaves blown away by strong wind. It was Allah's Will that he be murdered when he was at the top. He was not killed in a face-to-face fight on the battlefield — in the normal way by which heroes die — but rather stealthily assassinated as was the custom of killing generous and noble men that were impossible to kill in an honorable face to face fight.

## Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty

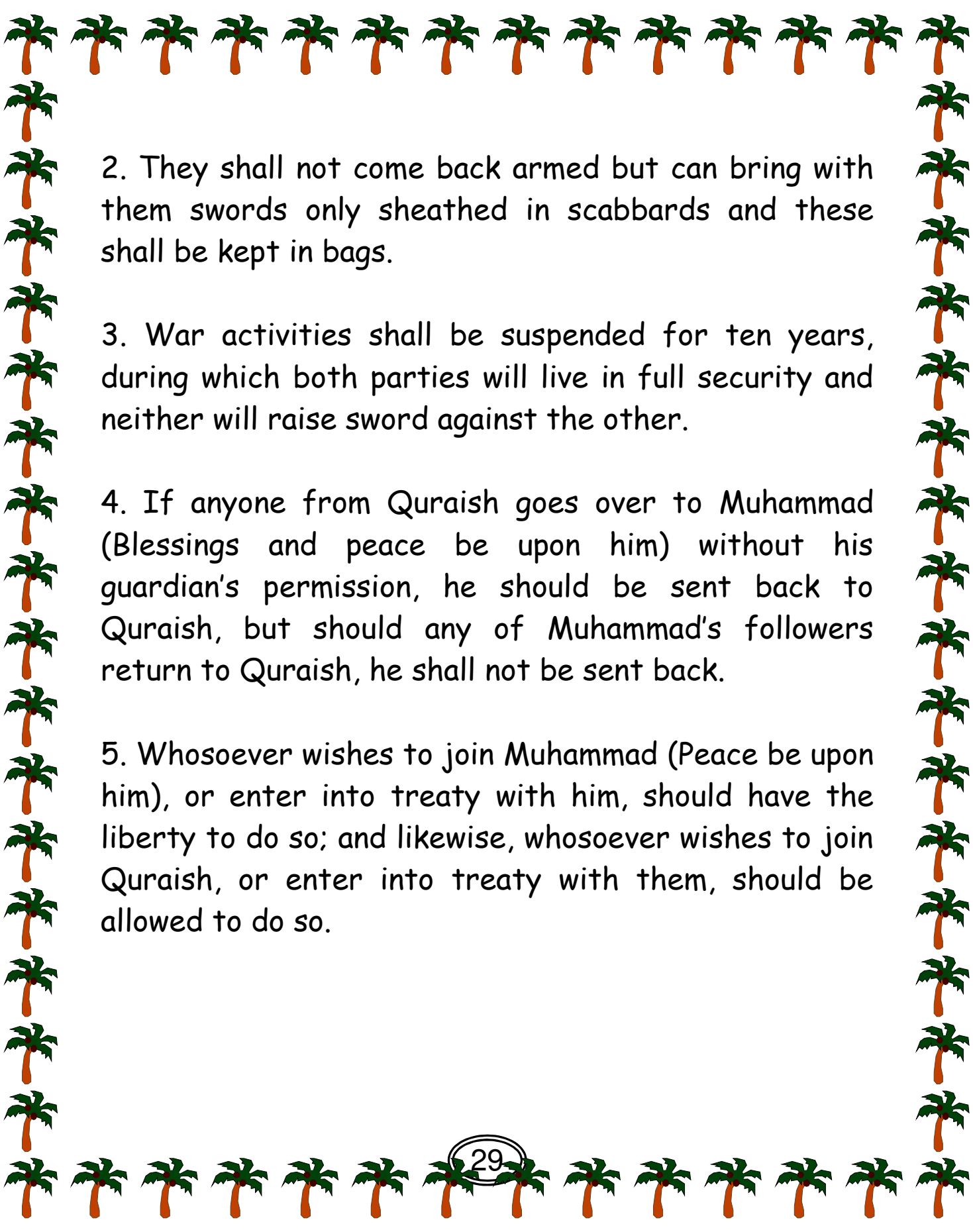
(Dhul Qadah, 6 A.H.): The Prophet [bpuh] signed the Peace Treaty with the Quraish at Hudaibiyah, near Makkah, which the Qur'an calls "a clear victory."

This is supported by the fact that the Prophet (bpuh) went out to Al-Hudaibiyah with only 1,400 men, but when he set out to liberate Makkah, two years later, he had 10,000 men with him.

When Quraish saw the firm determination of the Muslims to shed the last drop of blood for the defence of their Faith, they came to their senses and realized that Muhammad's followers could not be cowed down by these tactics. After some further interchange of messages they agreed to conclude a treaty of reconciliation and peace with the Muslims. The clauses of the said treaty go as follows:

1. The Muslims shall return this time and come back next year, but they shall not stay in Makkah for more than three days.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 14 palm trees along the top edge, 14 along the bottom edge, and 10 palm trees on each of the left and right sides, for a total of 48 palm trees.

2. They shall not come back armed but can bring with them swords only sheathed in scabbards and these shall be kept in bags.

3. War activities shall be suspended for ten years, during which both parties will live in full security and neither will raise sword against the other.

4. If anyone from Quraish goes over to Muhammad (Blessings and peace be upon him) without his guardian's permission, he should be sent back to Quraish, but should any of Muhammad's followers return to Quraish, he shall not be sent back.

5. Whosoever wishes to join Muhammad (Peace be upon him), or enter into treaty with him, should have the liberty to do so; and likewise, whosoever wishes to join Quraish, or enter into treaty with them, should be allowed to do so.



## The Prophet's [Blessings and Peace be upon him] plans to spread the Message of Islam beyond Arabia

(Late in the 6 A.H.): The Prophet [bpuh] sent letters and couriers to the kings of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), Egypt, Persia, Rome, Bahrain, Yamamah, Damascus, and Oman inviting them to accept the Message of Islam.

### 1. A Deputation to Abyssinia (Ethiopia):

Negus, king of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), his name was Ashama bin Al-Abjar, received the Prophet's message, despatched by Amr bin Omayyah Ad-Damari, which At-Tabari referred to, either late in the sixth year or early in the seventh year A.H.

### 2. Letter to the Vicegerent of Egypt, called Muqawqas:

The Prophet (bpuh) wrote to Juraij bin Matta, called Muqawqas, vicegerent of Egypt and Alexandria saying: "In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. From Muhammad slave of Allah and His

Messenger to Muqawqas, vicegerent of Egypt. Peace be upon him who follows true guidance. Thereafter, I invite you to accept Islam. Therefore, if you want security, accept Islam. If you accept Islam, Allah, the Sublime, shall reward you doubly. But if you refuse to do so, you will bear the burden of the transgression of all the Copts.

3. A Letter to Chosroes, Emperor of Persia:

4. The Envoy to Caesar, King of Rome:

5. A Letter to Mundhir bin Sawa, Governor of Bahrain:

6. A Letter to Haudha bin 'Ali, Governor of Yamama:

7. A Letter to Harith bin Abi Shamir Al-Ghassani, King of Damascus:

8. A Letter to the King of 'Oman, Jaifer, and his Brother 'Abd Al-Jalandi:



## The Conquest of Khaibar

(Muharram 7 A.H.): 1400 Muslim soldiers took part in this battle. Khaibar was a spacious strongly fortified territory, studded with castles and farms, lying at a distance of 60-80 miles north of Madinah, now a village known for its uncongenial climate.

The hypocrites and people of weak heart had hung back from joining the true Muslims in Al-Hudaibiyah campaigns. So now Allah, the All-Mighty, inculcated the following words in His Prophet's ears: "Those who lagged behind will say, when you set forth to take the spoils, 'Allow us to follow you.' They want to change Allah's Words. Say: 'You shall not follow us; thus Allah has said beforehand.' Then they will say: 'Nay, you envy us.' Nay, but they understand not except a little." [48:15]

For this reason, the Prophet (bpuh) invited only those who were willing to fight in the cause of Allah to accompany him in his march against Khaibar. 1400 men only, had sworn allegiance in response to his call.



## The Battle of Mu'tah

(Jumada Al-Ula 8 A.H.): It was the most significant and fierce battle during the lifetime of the Messenger (bpuh). Mu'tah was a village on the borders of Greater Syria.

The Prophet (bpuh) had sent Al-Harith bin 'Umar Al-Azdi on an errand to carry a letter to the ruler of Busra. On his way, he was intercepted by Sharhabeel bin 'Amr Al-Ghassani, the governor of Al-Balqa' and a close ally to Caesar, the Byzantine Emperor. Al-Harith was tied and beheaded by Al-Ghassani.

Killing envoys and messengers used to be regarded as the most awful crime, and amounted to the degree of declaration of war. The Prophet (bpuh) was shocked on hearing the news and ordered that a large army of 3000 men be mobilized and dispatched to the north to discipline the transgressors. It was the largest Muslim army ever mobilized on this scale except in the process of the Confederates Battle.



## The Conquest of Makkah

(20 Ramadan, 8 A.H.) (630 CE): Makkah surrendered without a fight. The Prophet [bpuh] forgave his Makkan opponents. 360 idols were all taken away from inside the Kabah & destroyed, and all of the people there accepted Islam.

Ibn Al-Qaiyim described the conquest of Makkah as the greatest one by which Allah honored His religion, Messenger, soldiers and honest party. He thereby rescued the Sacred House, whose guidance all people seek. It was the greatest propitious event in heaven and on earth. It was the most significant prelude to a new era that was to witness the great march of Islamization and the entry of people into the fold of Islam in huge hosts. It provided an ever-shining face and a most glowing source of inspiration to the whole earth.





A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 15 palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and 10 palm trees along each of the left and right edges.

## Multitudes embrace the Religion of Allah

(9 A.H. and 10 A.H.): Islam was accepted by many Arabian tribes.

The Arabs used to ascribe their Islamization to the conquest. They would say: 'Leave him alone to face his people. If he were a truthful Prophet he would overcome them.' So when the conquest, took place, peoples hastened to declare their Islam. My father was the quickest of all my people to embrace Islam. Arriving at his people he said: 'By Allah I have just verily been to the Prophet (bpuh). And he said: 'Perform so a prayer at such a time, and so and so prayers at such and such time. When the prayer time is due let one of you call for the prayer and appoint the most learned of the Qur'an among you to be an *Imam* (leader) of yours.

The immense crowds of people who raced to embrace the religion of Allah and the great army which included ten thousand fighters in the invasion of the conquest

of Makkah had grown big enough to include thirty thousand fighters sharing in Tabuk invasion. It was only in less than a year after the conquest of Makkah that this growth in Islamic army had taken place. A hundred thousand or a hundred and forty four thousand Muslim pilgrims shared in *Hajjatul -Wada'* (i.e. Farewell Pilgrimage); it was such an enormous number of Muslims surging — as an ocean of men — round the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) , that the horizon echoed their voices and the expanses of land shook whereby while saying *Labbaik* (i.e. Lord, here we are worshipping), glorifying and magnifying Allah, and thanking Him.



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 14 palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and 10 palm trees along each of the left and right edges.

## The Farewell Pilgrimage

(Dhul Hijjah, 10 A.H.) (632 CE): The Prophet (bpuh) went for his Hajj. As he stood at Arafat to deliver his sermon, the very last verse of the Qur'an was revealed to him. (Sura Maida, ayah 3)

After the accomplishment of the Call, the proclamation of the Message, and the establishment of a new society on the basis of 'There is no god but Allah,' and on Muhammad's mission, a secret call uprose in the heart of the Messenger of Allah (bpuh) telling him that his stay in the Lower World was about to terminate. That was clear in his talk to Mu'adh whom he had dispatched to Yemen in the tenth year of Al-Hijra: "O Mu'adh! You may not see me after this current year. You may even pass by this very Mosque of mine and my tomb." Upon hearing that Mu'adh cried for fear that he would part with the Messenger of Allah (bpuh).

Allah's care was so bounteous as to let the Prophet (bpuh) see the fruits of his Call for the sake of which

he suffered various sorts of trouble for over twenty years. Those twenty years had elapsed actively. He used to spend his last days meeting, at the outskirts of Makkah, members of tribes and their representatives who used to consult him and learn the laws and legislation of Islam from him, and in return he used to exact their testimony that he had delivered trust and communicated the Message and counseled the people. The Messenger of Allah (bpuh) announced an intention to proceed with this blessed pilgrimage journey himself. Enormous crowds of people came to Madinah, all of whom seeking the guidance and *Imamate* of the Messenger of Allah (bpuh) in the pilgrimage (*Al-Hajj*).



## The Journey to Allah, the Sublime

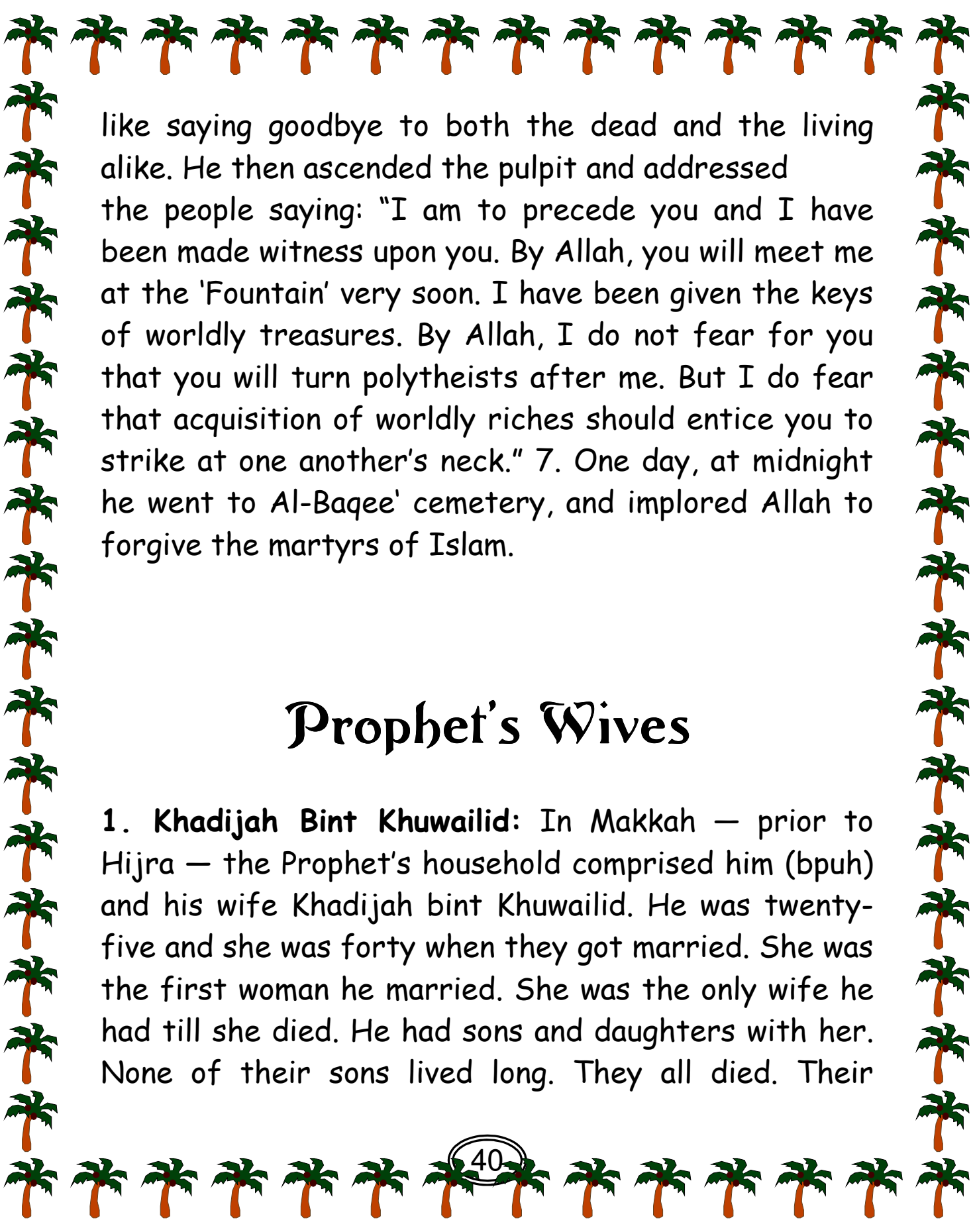
(Monday 12 Rabi-al Awwal, 11 A.H.) (632 CE): The Prophet [bpuh] died at age 63, and his closest Companion, Abu Bakr (RA), succeeded him as the first Caliph (Khalifa) of Islam.

### Symptoms of farewell

1. In Ramadan in the tenth year of Al-Hijra, he secluded himself for twenty days in contrast to ten, previously. 2. The angel Gabriel reviewed the Qur'an twice with him as against once in a year. 3. His words in the Farewell Pilgrimage (i.e., Hajj *Al-Wida*): "I do not know whether I will ever meet you at this place once again after this current year." 5. The revelation of Surah *An-Nasr* of *At-Tashreeq* Days. When it was revealed to him, he realized that it was the parting time and that the *Surah* was an announcement of his approaching death.

6. On the early days of Safar in the eleventh year of Al-Hijra, the Prophet (bpuh) went out to Uhud and observed a farewell prayer to the martyrs. It looked



A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 14 palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and 10 palm trees along each of the left and right edges.

like saying goodbye to both the dead and the living alike. He then ascended the pulpit and addressed the people saying: "I am to precede you and I have been made witness upon you. By Allah, you will meet me at the 'Fountain' very soon. I have been given the keys of worldly treasures. By Allah, I do not fear for you that you will turn polytheists after me. But I do fear that acquisition of worldly riches should entice you to strike at one another's neck." 7. One day, at midnight he went to Al-Baqee' cemetery, and implored Allah to forgive the martyrs of Islam.

## Prophet's Wives

**1. Khadijah Bint Khuwailid:** In Makkah — prior to Hijra — the Prophet's household comprised him (bpuh) and his wife Khadijah bint Khuwailid. He was twenty-five and she was forty when they got married. She was the first woman he married. She was the only wife he had till she died. He had sons and daughters with her. None of their sons lived long. They all died. Their

daughters were Zainab, Ruqaiya, Umm Kulthum and Fatimah.

2. **Sawdah bint Zam'ah:** He married her in Shawwal, in the tenth year of Prophethood, a few days after the death of Khadijah. Prior to that, she was married to a paternal cousin of hers called As-Sakran bin 'Amr.

3. **'Aishah bint Abu Bakr:** He married her in the eleventh year of Prophethood, a year after his marriage to Sawdah, and two years and five months before Al-Hijra. As a woman she was the most learned in jurisprudence and knowledgeable.

4. **Hafsah bint 'Umar bin Al-Khattab:** Her ex-husband was Khunais bin Hudhafah As-Sahmi (RA) who died in the period between the battles of Badr and Uhud. The Messenger of Allah (bpuh) married her in the third year of Al-Hijra.



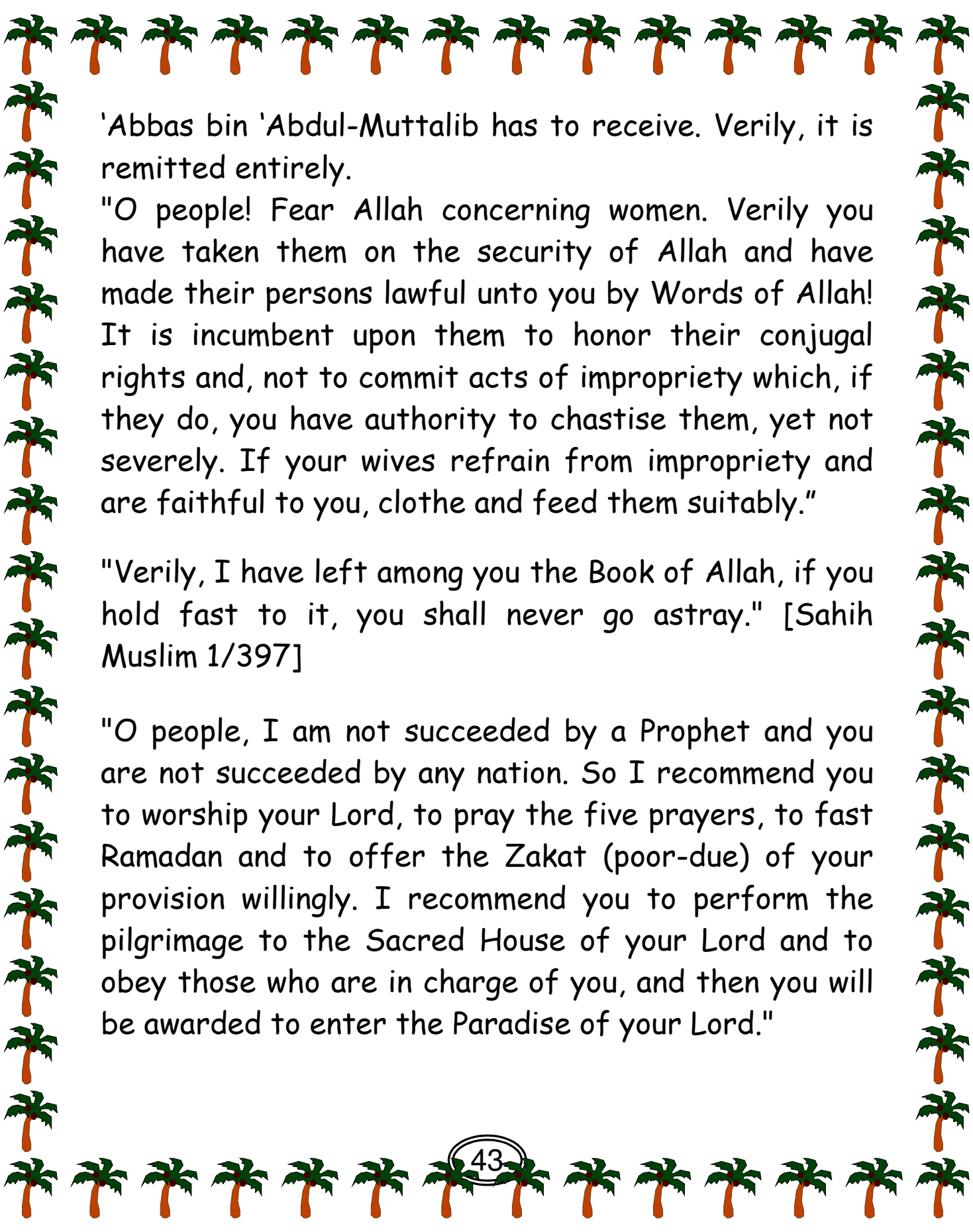
A decorative border of palm trees surrounds the text. There are 15 palm trees along the top and bottom edges, and 10 palm trees along each of the left and right edges.

## **Prophet Muhammad's (bpuh) Last Sermon (Khutba)**

This sermon was delivered on the Ninth day of Dhul Hijja 10 A.H. in the 'Uranah valley of Mount Arafat' (in Makka). He went down the valley where a hundred and twenty-four or forty-four thousand people were gathering round him. There he stood and delivered the following speech:

O People! Listen to what I say. I do not know whether I will ever meet you at this place after this year. Your blood, your property and your honor are as sacred as this day, this month and this city (i.e. Makkah and the surrounding areas).

"Behold! All practices of paganism and ignorance are now under my feet. The blood revenge of the Days of Ignorance (pre-Islamic time) are remitted. The first claim on blood I abolish is that of Ibn Rabi'ah bin Harith who was being nursed in the tribe of Sa'd and whom Hudhail killed. Usury is forbidden, and I make a beginning by remitting the amount of interest which

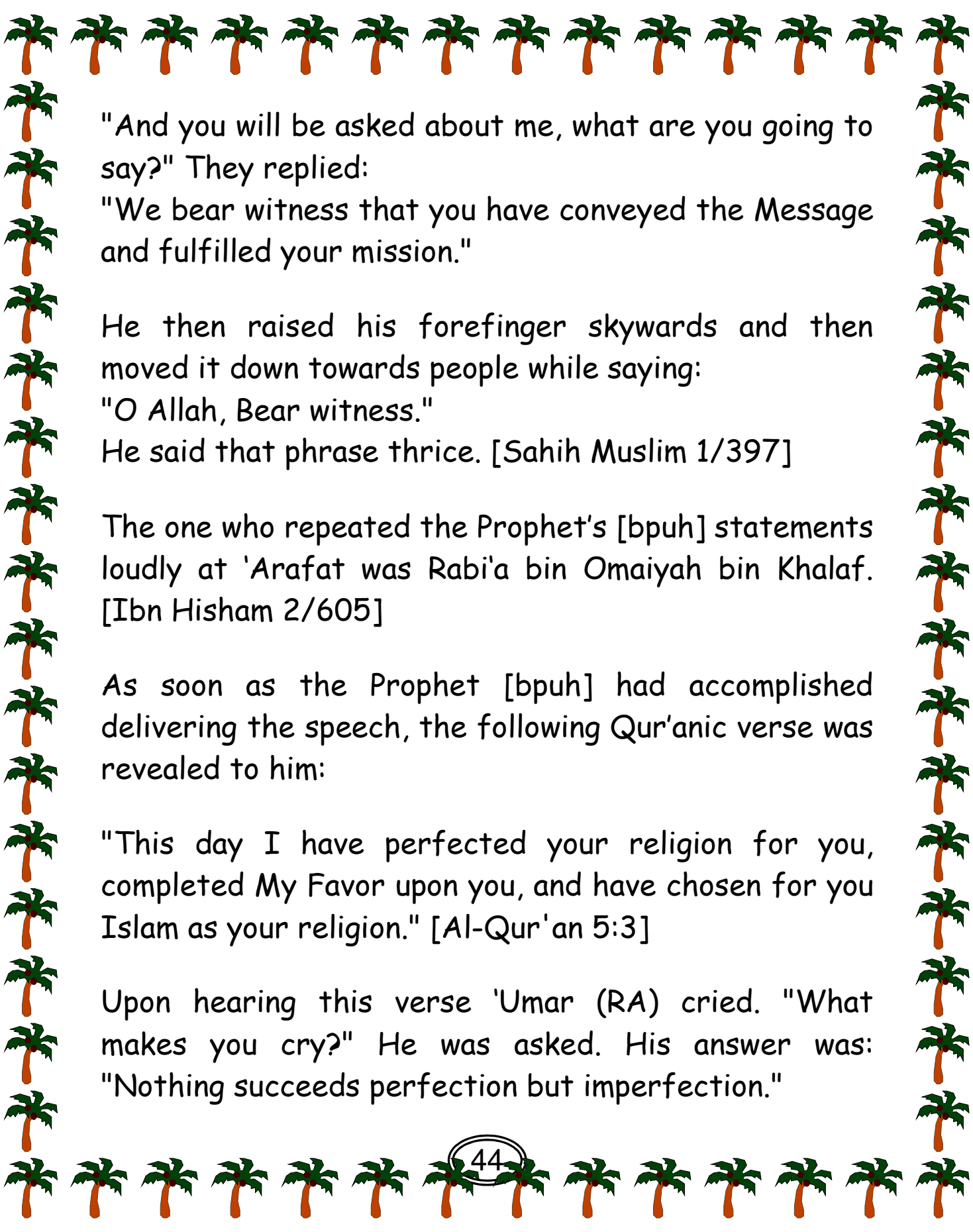


'Abbas bin 'Abdul-Muttalib has to receive. Verily, it is remitted entirely.

"O people! Fear Allah concerning women. Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah and have made their persons lawful unto you by Words of Allah! It is incumbent upon them to honor their conjugal rights and, not to commit acts of impropriety which, if they do, you have authority to chastise them, yet not severely. If your wives refrain from impropriety and are faithful to you, clothe and feed them suitably."

"Verily, I have left among you the Book of Allah, if you hold fast to it, you shall never go astray." [Sahih Muslim 1/397]

"O people, I am not succeeded by a Prophet and you are not succeeded by any nation. So I recommend you to worship your Lord, to pray the five prayers, to fast Ramadan and to offer the Zakat (poor-due) of your provision willingly. I recommend you to perform the pilgrimage to the Sacred House of your Lord and to obey those who are in charge of you, and then you will be awarded to enter the Paradise of your Lord."



"And you will be asked about me, what are you going to say?" They replied:

"We bear witness that you have conveyed the Message and fulfilled your mission."

He then raised his forefinger skywards and then moved it down towards people while saying:

"O Allah, Bear witness."

He said that phrase thrice. [Sahih Muslim 1/397]

The one who repeated the Prophet's [bpuh] statements loudly at 'Arafat was Rabi'a bin Omaiya bin Khalaf. [Ibn Hisham 2/605]

As soon as the Prophet [bpuh] had accomplished delivering the speech, the following Qur'anic verse was revealed to him:

"This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." [Al-Qur'an 5:3]

Upon hearing this verse 'Umar (RA) cried. "What makes you cry?" He was asked. His answer was: "Nothing succeeds perfection but imperfection."